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## SECTION V

### ***FINANCIAL SUMMARY***

Total Obligational Authority (TOA) has been used throughout this book to express the amounts in the Department of the Navy budget because it is the most accurate reflection of program value. While TOA amounts differ only slightly from Budget Authority (BA) in some cases, they can differ substantially in others. The differences in TOA and BA, as evidenced in the table below, result from a combination of several factors.

<b>TOA vs BA</b>			
<i>(In Millions of Dollars)</i>			
	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 2000</b>
Receipts and Other Funds	-1,331.4	-205.9	-205.9
Financing Adjustments	45.7	-249.3	-5.0
Expiring Balances	(146.6)	(0)	(0)
Other Finance Adjustments	(-100.9)	(-249.3)	(-5.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>-1,285.7</b>	<b>-455.2</b>	<b>-210.9</b>

**Receipts and Other Funds** are reflected in BA but not in TOA. Offsetting Receipts include such things as donations to the Navy and Marine Corps, recoveries from foreign military sales, deposits for survivor annuity benefits, interest on loans and investments, rents and utilities, and fees chargeable under the Freedom of Information Act. Trust Funds include funds established for the Navy General Gift Fund, Office of Naval Records and History Fund, Naval Academy General Gift Fund, environmental restoration of Kaho'olawe Island in Hawaii, Ship Store Profits, Midshipman Store, the Naval Academy Museum Fund and the Roosmoor Liquidating Trust Settlement Account.

**Financing Adjustments** account for many of the differences between TOA and BA. Generally, funding changes are scored as budget authority adjustments in the fiscal year in which the change itself is effective; for TOA purposes, changes are reflected as adjustments to a specific program year, based on the original appropriation. Reappropriations and rescissions involving prior year programs and transfers to prior year programs are all examples of financing

adjustments reflected against different fiscal periods as BA and TOA. Revolving fund and foreign currency transfers are other examples of financing adjustments which count differently in TOA and BA.

**Expiring Balances** also contribute to the difference between TOA and BA. Expiring balances are funds which were included in BA available for FY 1998 annual accounts (Personnel and Operation and Maintenance), but were not obligated prior to the end of the fiscal year. These amounts are included in BA totals but not TOA.

The TOA and BA levels for FY 1998 through FY 2000 along with DON outlay estimates, are summarized in Table 19.



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